

## The Great War—1549th Day

Austrian Flagship  
Blown Up in Pola  
Harbor by ItaliansDreadnought Surrendered  
to Jugo-Slavs Destroyed  
by "Naval Tank"

## Most on Board Saved

Vessel Was Third of Four of  
Her Type Sunk by the  
Allies

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The Austrian superdreadnought Veribus Unitis, the flagship of the Austro-Hungarian fleet at the naval base at Pola, was torpedoed and sunk Friday morning by an Italian "naval tank," which, manned by two officers, succeeded in penetrating the main field at the entrance of the harbor.

An official dispatch received from Rome said it is believed the two officers survived, although they probably were captured by the enemy.

VIENNA, Nov. 2.—The Austrian Navy Department in a communication issued to-day says:

"Friday morning, after the fleet had been surrendered to the Jugo-Slav National Committee, several Italian navy officers penetrated Pola, placed a mine near the Veribus Unitis and sank her. A majority of the officers and crew were saved."

The destruction of the Veribus Unitis marks the wiping out of three of the four ships of this class, the most powerful in the Austrian navy at the beginning of the war. The Veribus Unitis was torpedoed in the harbor of Pola by a French submarine in December, 1914, but succeeded in reaching her dock.

In a daring raid off the Dalmatian coast last June 9 an Italian light squadron blew up two Austrian dreadnoughts of the Veribus Unitis type. Vienna officially admitted the loss of the Szent Istvan, but admitted no other loss. However, an unnamed ship of the same class was sunk in the harbor of Pola a month earlier.

The Veribus Unitis was a vessel of 20,000 tons and carried twelve 12-inch and twelve 5-inch guns. Her complement was 1,000 men.

Allies Forge Ahead  
Over Venetian Plain  
As Enemy Retreats

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS EAST OF THE PIAVE, Nov. 1. (By The Associated Press).—Udine, Italian headquarters in the Isonzo offensive, is in sight of the advancing Italian armies.

The reconquest of the northeastern section of Italy, lost to the enemy last year, continues without halt. The victorious advance has put such fire into the blood of the Italian soldiers that superior officers must restrain them from rushing into danger unnecessarily.

The pressure of the Italians on the north of the Piave has forced the enemy to continue his hurried retreat. The Italian soldiers advancing eastward are the same men who last November fought a desperate rear guard action from the Isonzo line westward until they finally stopped the enemy offensive on the Piave. These troops now have over thirty-five miles of liberated land behind them and every mile is strewn with evidences of the desperate fighting.

## Foe Shoots Woman

An unusual incident took place when Scile was occupied. Because the English were unable to speak Italian, Armando Fraccaroli, a newspaperman, led the English across the Livorno River into the town. One of the last acts of the retreating Austrians was to shoot a woman who was attempting to cross the river to reach the British troops. The latter punished the Austrians severely as the enemy was retreating from the city.

The joy of the inhabitants over their liberation is extravagant. It is said that they picked up bulletins scattered broadcast by airplanes, that the 10th Army to continue the advance, and remained all night reading and re-reading the little sheets and waiting for the first signs of the approaching Allied troops.

Venice Sings Again  
In Paudua and Verona the streets are covered with banners of Allied colors. There are demonstrations of joy in St. Marks Place in Venice and singing is heard along the canals of that historic city for the first time in two years, as on trains, highways and electric cars the refugees flow back to Venice and the other cities along the front.

Yanks Take Buzanay and Crush  
Foe Line for New Meuse Drive

Continued from page 1

Americans. The Germans to-night are in retreat beyond the Freya positions. The Germans have retired so rapidly at some points that the Americans have experienced difficulty in maintaining contact with the enemy.

More than sixty cannon, scores of 77's, dozens of 150's, numerous howitzers of various calibres and hundreds of machine guns were captured by the Americans during the advance of Friday and Saturday. Vast quantities of ammunition and war material of all kinds fell into their hands.

General Pershing's forces west of the Meuse this afternoon captured Fosse. This represents an advance of four miles from the starting line through Bayonville.

The Germans gave little if any indication of an impending retreat until this afternoon. All morning long the Americans on every part of the front had met with stubborn resistance.

The opposition was especially determined on the left and right, and the American centre had pushed forward considerably further than had either wing. Though the centre had intended to continue and to attain its day's objectives, it was apparent there soon would have to be a pause if the troops were not to be flanked.

## Good News Doubtful

So certain were the military commanders that the Germans would not break that the chief of staff of the troops in the centre belittled the report arriving about 2 o'clock this afternoon that the town of Fosse had been taken.

One hour later, however, reports began to come thick and fast. The first showed that resistance against the American left had unaccountably ceased. Then came reports indicating that the right wing was moving ahead at marvellous speed.

This morning, despite the increased volume of the enemy fire, the Americans were steadily advancing, although more slowly than on Friday. The line at noon showed no losses of territory, while some improvement of it had been effected.

## Resistance Grows Weak

The first intimation that the enemy was retreating came from the Fourth French Army, which was advancing to the northeast. Within a short time various American units from all parts of the line announced that they also were advancing and were finding the resistance, which was so marked last morning, melting away on the right. Even troops in motor trucks had not been able to catch up with the enemy.

The Americans were not slow in following the advantage on the left wing, which had met with the most serious resistance, and began to press forward immediately in the Bois des Loges on the heels of the Germans, cleaning up all who lagged behind. They pushed their line northward for nearly a mile. Champigneulle, a strong point in the Freya defence line, had been taken earlier in the day, and the troops who had rushed it pressed forward and swept through Vepel, after partly surrounding the town.

## In Rain and Mud

Through rain and mud the Americans advanced toward Thénorgues, a mile and a half north of Vepel. The enemy had been expected to hold there, for it was a strong position, but very little resistance was met with when the village was entered.

Troops further to the right continued their victorious march and fought their way beyond Buzanay to Fosse, a strong point nearly seven miles beyond yesterday's starting point and two and a half miles north of Bayonville.

Bayonville is an important strategic point, known as the heart of the Freya Stellung. With its capture the American troops had broken the Germans' last organized defences.

## Counter Attack Fails

The troops on the right, who had been able to advance only just past Cléry le Grand yesterday, caught the

mysterious signs of the sudden giving away of the Germans and pressed forward and into and past Cléry el Petit. They overcame the lingering machine gun resistance in Barriecourt Wood and captured Villers Devant Dun. Here the enemy launched a counter attack, which failed. Then the Americans moved forward again and occupied Douillon.

The total advance averages more than two and a half miles on a fourteen-mile front, but was considerably greater at some points. Numerous prisoners and heavy guns were taken, and the enemy left many ammunition dumps so hastily that they could not be destroyed.

## Last Stronghold Near

To the north of the advancing Americans, who have broken through the Germans' strongest lines of resistance, including the Freya position, which was shattered Saturday, lies the so-called Meuse line—the enemy's last stronghold in this part of France.

The line in general follows the military crests and railroads eastward from Hiron to Mezières, Sedan, Mouzon, Montmedy and Longuyon, and then south to Etain. The railroad junctions in the regions of Montmedy and Longuyon are already under the fire of the American big guns.

It is not believed the Germans have an organized system of defences between the American front and this Meuse line, as they had the greatest confidence that the Freya, Kriemhilde and other lines could hold in spite of any attacks designed to break them. The so-called Meuse line has the advantage of important railroad junctions connecting it with the main lines direct from Germany by several routes.

## U. S. Losses Are Small

Considering the magnitude of the operation, the American losses in yesterday's fighting were small. On the other hand, the reports indicate that the German casualties were unusually heavy.

Most of the prisoners captured by the Americans in the fighting yesterday were in excellent physical condition and displayed better morale than is usually the case. They were fully cognizant of the efforts of their government to obtain an armistice, and while apparently overjoyed at the probability of an early peace were of that class that has been disciplined to war and which reflects the determined resistance the enemy has been making against the Americans. All appeared to realize that a breaking through by the Americans would result almost certainly in the loss of part of the German army on the Western front.

With a curtain of exploding steel behind them and a steadily advancing line of Americans in front, several hundred Germans found themselves in an untenable position at Imecourt. A garrison had been left to defend the position and had performed its part well when the Americans stormed the place. Machine guns sent a murderous sheet of fire into the valley until, on signal to the American batteries, there was laid down a barrage, not on the town, but along a line to the rear of it. The Germans say that the bursting shells came creeping toward them from the rear as the batteries shortened their range and that at the same time American infantrymen advanced up the slope toward the village. Either as a result of an order or a panic the defending troops immediately rushed down toward the Americans with upraised hands, crying, "Kamerad!"

## Machine Gun Captured

In the woods encountered by the Americans, especially in Bois de Bourgoigne, machine guns were left to a number probably not surpassed by those in the Argonne woods, to the south. German forces are making desperate efforts to hold their lines and gas is being used in great quantities. Late this afternoon the air cleared and scouting airplanes reported enemy troops and Americans well toward the northern edges of both woods.

## Among the prisoners brought in was

one woman. She was dressed in uniform, carried a gun and had endured the same discipline and privations as the soldiers. Evidence received indicated that this was merely one of those instances in which a woman managed to get into the firing line to seek adventure and that the German government is beginning to use women in the battle zone.

When the order for the attack was given the Americans moved forward unhesitatingly along the whole line. The fact that the greatest advance was made in the centre is due to the plans drawn up before hand rather than to the strength of the German resistance on either wing. The advance was carried out in keeping with the schedule.

In the centre La Dhuy Farm, about two-thirds of a mile from the starting point, was taken by 7 o'clock. It was defended by infantry, machine guns and some artillery. The Hazois Wood was cleared by 10 o'clock, 500 prisoners being taken there. The village of Landreville, one mile northwest of the wood, was occupied at 10:45 and Remonville, about a mile northeast of Landreville, was taken at 11:30. The village of Imecourt, to the southwest, was captured at 10 o'clock in the morning and shortly after noon Bayonville, north of Remonville, was added to the list.

In breaking through on this front the Americans shattered the last strongholds of the Kriemhilde positions to which the Germans had clung so stubbornly. The enemy positions were protected by wire entanglements, machine guns and artillery, but the light tanks leading the infantry moved forward almost unimpeded. Very strong opposition was met on the extreme left.

Enemy Flees Udine  
As Italians Keep  
Up Hot Pursuit

ROME, Nov. 2.—The Austrians are fleeing from Udine, about fifty miles east of the Piave, according to reports received here. They have abandoned a great quantity of war material in the region of Udine, which was Italian Headquarters before the 1917 retreat.

The destruction of the Austrian armies continues apace along a front of 125 miles. On every sector of the long front the enemy is giving way before the smashing blows of the Allies.

When the Fadalto Pass was taken the way was opened to Belluno and the Austrian armies were separated. Simultaneously the Fourth Italian Army renewed its fierce attack in the Montà Grappa region, so as to hold there the nine divisions and reserves between Feltre and Fonzaso, endangering both points. The Quero-Faltre Pass was captured and the enemy is falling back, not attempting to defend himself.

In the Trentino the Austrians are seeking safety through the valleys of the heavy mountainous region around Trent. East of the Piave the Austrians are retreating precipitately toward the Tagliamento, especially hard pressed by the Duke of Aosta's army on the south.

Americans in Italy  
Cross Livenza; Face  
Dum Dum Bullets

WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES IN VENETIA, Nov. 1. (By The Associated Press).—The 32d American Regiment, which is operating with the 31st Italian Division of the Tenth Army, tonight was crossing the Livenza River in the direction of Tiezzo. The Americans, who were commanded by Colonel W. M. Wallace, passed through Roverbaso, southwest of Sacile, this afternoon.

During their advance the Americans had been fired upon by Austrian machine guns using dum dum bullets. Major Somerville, of Seattle, has forwarded a number of the bullets to the headquarters of the American military mission. The bullets were manufactured two years ago, and each cartridge has a steel jacket containing four square slugs.

General Treat, the American commander in Italy, to-day presented to King Victor Emmanuel a congratulatory message on the Italian victory from Ambassador Page.

## Official Statements

## FRENCH

PARIS (DAY).—The Germans attempted no reaction during the night on the Aisne front, except by their artillery. The French everywhere are in contact with the enemy.

The attack was resumed this morning. The number of prisoners captured has reached more than 1,400.

## BRITISH

LONDON (NIGHT).—Determined local fighting continued throughout the day on the battlefield south of east of Valenciennes. We made good progress northeast of Maresches and east and north of Preseau, capturing the hamlet of St. Hubert and the arms in that vicinity.

East of Valenciennes we held the village of Marly and our advanced detachments have entered St. Saulve. In this operation we captured two tanks, which had been used by the enemy in unsuccessful counter attacks yesterday, and took several hundred prisoners.

A successful minor operation took place this morning west of Landreies. We advanced our line and took a number of prisoners.

LONDON (DAY).—The fighting yesterday south of Valenciennes was of a very severe nature and was continued until this morning.

The 17th Corps, under General Ferguson, and the 22d Corps, under General Godley, gained the high ground southeast of Valenciennes this morning, pressed forward and seized the village of Preseau.

To the north, the Canadian Corps, under General Currie, after hard fighting on the outskirts of Valenciennes, have passed their troops through that town, which is wholly in our possession.

## AMERICAN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (Morning).—The first army continued its at-

tack west of the Meuse this morning. The operation is progressing favorably.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (EVENING).—The First American Army continued its attack on the west bank of the Meuse in conjunction with the Fourth French Army on its left.

The perfect cooperation of all arms—infantry, artillery, airplanes and tanks—succeeded in overcoming and disorganizing the enemy's determined resistance, and breaking up his counter attacks. Enemy divisions, rapidly brought up, were intermingled with units already in line in a vain attempt to stop our advance.

Our victorious troops have already taken and passed beyond St. Georges, Landre-El-St. Georges, Imecourt, Landreville, Chenery, Bayonville, Remonville, Esanque (probably Andevanne) and Cléry-le-Grand.

Up to the present 3,002 prisoners have been counted, of whom 151 are officers.

## GERMAN

BERLIN (Nov. 1) (NIGHT).—South of Deynwe we have withdrawn from further attacks by yielding ground toward the Scheidt.

South of Valenciennes, British attacks broke down against our counter thrusts.

There has been a powerful struggle between the Argonne Forest and the Aisne. French attacks on the Aisne heights, northwest of Château-Porcien and on both sides of Vouziers, broke down except at local breakings in points.

American attacks have been held up on the line of Champigneulle, Bayonville and Amoreville.

## ITALIAN

ROME (Nov. 2).—East of the Brenta the pursuit continues. On the Asiago plateau the enemy is resisting to give time for the masses in the rear to retire, but the troops of the Sixth Army have crossed by force of arms the pass between Rotzo and Roana, carrying in a bit-

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ter struggle, Monte Cimone and Monte Lissier, and are advancing in the valley of the Nos.

The Fourth Army has occupied the heights north of the hollow of Fonzaso and has pushed forward columns into the Sugana Valley. The old frontier was passed yesterday evening.

Alpine groups, having crossed the Piave with improvised means in the neighborhood of Busche, have spread out in the area between Feltre and San Giusina. Italian troops, who yesterday won in heavy fighting at the Passo di Boido, the hollow of Fadalto, are going up the Cordevole Valley. They have passed beyond Pontenelle Alpi and are marching toward Longarone.

On the plains an Italian cavalry division, under the Count of Turin, having overcome the stubborn resistance of the enemy at Castello d'Aviano, Roveredo in Piano, San Martino and San Quirino, occupied

Pordenone and passed the Cellina-Meduna River.

Our own and Allied aviators are complete masters of the air and continue without pause their daring activities. An Italian airship bombarded the railway stations in the Sugana Valley at night.

It is not possible to calculate the number of guns abandoned on the lines of battle now distant from the fighting fronts and on the roads. More than 1,000 have been counted. More than 80,000 prisoners have been liberated. Our soldiers have liberated several thousand prisoners from captivity.

ROME (Nov. 1).—On the Asiago plateau the Sixth Army and two Allied divisions have carried formidable positions which the Austrians have held for months. Monte Mosiah, Monte Baldo, Monte Longara, La Meletta di Gallo, Sasso Rosso, Monte Spitz and Lambara are in our possession.

Attention is directed to our illustrated page advertisement of Fur Fashions for Women and Misses in the Graphic section of to-day's "Tribune"

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with separate furs.

29.50 to 265.00

Hat (illustrated) of velvet; gold metallic thread emb'd,  
wired bow at side; from French Millinery  
Shop, Fourth Floor. 18.00

Two Specials for Monday

## Girls' Dressy Coats

Sizes 6 to 16 years

Belted coats of wool velour or velveteen  
in smart colorings, large collar of natural  
nutria fur; lined and interlined. Special 29.50

## Junior Misses' Coat

Sizes 15, 17 and 19 years

Of wool velour in reindeer, delphine, taupe,  
brown, green or navy, collar of natural  
nutria fur; silk lined, interlined. Special 49.50

Two Specials for Monday

## MISSES' VELVETEEN DRESS

Braid and Button Trimmed

Collarless dress of navy, black or brown  
velveteen with unusual treatment of black  
silk braid and self covered buttons: sash  
of material. 14 to 20 years. Special 29.50

## MISSES' VELVETEEN DRESSES

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Navy or black velveteen dresses, typical of  
youth with their slender straight lines and  
elaboration of wide black silk braid or cord  
trimming. 14 to 20 years. Special 39.50

Two Specials for Monday

## MISSSES' BRAID BOUND SUIT

Of Silvertone or Wool Velour

Man tailored suit to wear with separate furs;  
of silvertone in taupe, Oxford or brown, same  
model of wool velour in navy, brown or  
black; snug fitting coat; novelty silk lined;  
straightline skirt. 14 to 20 years. Special 45.00

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fastening; belt ties into cord fringed sash at  
back; large collar of gray Australian Opos-  
sum, one of the most fashionable furs; new  
model skirt. 14 to 20 years. Special 75.00

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## Girls' Velveteen Dresses

Sizes 6 to 12 years

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emb'd and trimmed with black silk braid;  
detachable guimpe of tan pongee. Special 13.75

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Sizes 12 to 16 years

In navy, black or brown, with rounded  
collarless neck, side of waist and pockets,  
wool emb'd in contrasting colors. Special 19.75

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